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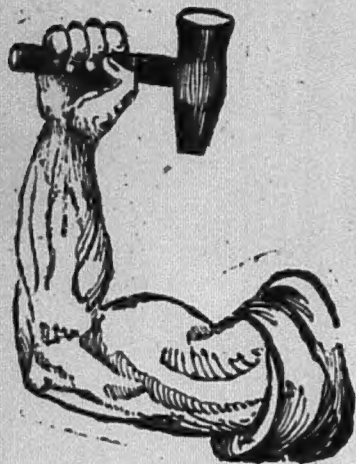
People.

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FOR THE 100,000.

Where the Hammer Struck its Blows last Week.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10.—The feature of elections in this State for Governor last week was the growth of the Socialist Labor party vote. Last spring the party polled for Governor 1,386 votes; this year the S. L. P. candidate, James Reid, of the textile workers, polled 3,971—more than double.

In several towns the S. L. P. poll was a stunner. In Woonsocket, for instance, the party had last year 37 votes, now it rolled up 248. In the Third district of the Third ward of Providence, the S. L. P. vote was larger than either the Republican or Democratic. In Cumberland the vote was 133, in Lincoln 150, and in Central Falls 264.

This result was the fruit of the aggressive campaign of the Rhode Island Socialists. True to the party tactics, they carried on an uncompromising agitation against capitalism and its labor fakir outposts. The New Trade Unionist spirit seized the workingmen. The speeches, literature, etc., were all of the clear-cut, uncompromising nature that draws the line sharp between honest class-consciousness and humbug. Enlightenment was accordingly possible on a large scale.

Comrade Sanial, himself nationally a representative of the party's aggressive policy and of its stand on the question of trade unionism, stamped the State during the last week of the campaign, and in that way rounded up the work that the local comrades had done.

If our sister States do as well, the 100,000 S. L. P. votes are assured in this year of 1898.

That the Socialist movement has become a factor in Rhode Island is clearly demonstrated by the following incidents: In all former elections the daily papers have given a full and detailed account of the vote of each party in the field—Socialist, Prohibition, Republican, Democrat, and Populist—in this election the capitalists through the press which they own have manifested the terror engendered in them, by the sight of the gathering of the workers under the banner of their own class interests, by not daring to publish the full election returns; they confined the election report to the Democratic and Republican counts.

This is a move which Socialists recognize as one of the landmarks indicating substantial progress; it shows the power of a movement when it can compel the enemy from manifestations of affected indifference to manifestation of genuine fear.

The other incident carries with it not only an indication of increasing strength but also a lesson in practical politics. There is a strike in progress, which has already lasted three months, at the Wanskuck Mills, situated in the Third district of the Third ward of this city; the weavers in those mills are struggling against oppressive conditions—of course, the usual experience has been acquired during that time. The powers of the capitalists' government have been fully exerted in order to defeat the striking weavers; squads of police have patrolled the district during all the period of the strike, preventing the committees from approaching those whom the mill management had induced to come from other towns upon misleading statements, bullying, hustling and jostling the strikers, whilst permitting full license to the scabs. It has so happened that the Third district of the Third ward, benefiting by the reason presented to them, turned out on Election Day and intelligently extended their strike to the ballot box, with the result that the Socialist Labor party polled more votes than either Democrats or Republicans in that district. The next morning the POLICE WERE WITHDRAWN FROM THAT DISTRICT, thus emphasizing the Socialist position by showing clearly that whatever amelioration the workers receive from the capitalists must be wrenched from them by fear. The capitalists will lessen the pressure on the workers, they will throw them up after sop in the attempt to turn the workers from their growing determination to secure to themselves the whole of that which they produce.

We have not much time to spend in jubilation over the fact that we have succeeded in more than doubling our vote; we stop long enough to register our advance, and to send the shout along the line that the enemy's ranks are breaking. We call upon our comrades throughout the country to emulate the example of Little Rhody, to push the agitation vigorously and aggressively so that this year of 1898 may mark an epoch in the growth of the revolution in the United States.

For our part, we have no intention of resting on our arms, but will bend our efforts to strengthening the position we have conquered; and by pushing our advance guard still further into the territory of economic superstitions we will hurl into the teeth of our exploiters the challenge: Capitalism, we owe you a tremendous debt, on April 3 we gave you an earnest of our determination to settle, but that is only to commence with—we will meet you again at Philippi in the fall!

Iowa.

DAVENPORT, April 8.—H. C. F. Jensen, the Socialist Labor party candidate for Mayor, polled this week at our municipal elections, 368 votes. This is an increase of 116 votes over last year.

Illinois.

CHICAGO, April 9.—At our municipal elections this week, the S. L. P. ticket got 1,986 votes; last year, 1,266.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—Our municipal election is over. We were to be wiped out. At the last municipal contest, in 1896, we had 344 votes. This year we polled 518.

But this does not tell all the tale. The so-called Social Democracy, made up here of the identical set of political adventurers and pirates, Victor Berger and Paul Grotkau among them, who have manned every fake labor or reform party for the last ten years and more, set up their banners here, and put up a ticket, claiming it to be the labor ticket. It will be remembered that right after the ship of this Social Democracy was launched in Chicago, Mr. Debs wrote to a friend that he would start active work in Milwaukee, and that from there the new political party was to spread in all directions. "Watch her go," he said. Well, she has gone. Despite all the funds it got from the Republican party, despite all the booming it received from the Republican press, she went down.

In the spring of 1896 the People's party candidate for Mayor, Smith, polled 9,121 votes. The same managers, the same machine, the same methods, aided this year by Mr. Debs under the banner of Social Democracy, only got 2,400—dropped to nearly one-quarter of its strength two years ago. In view of this our growth, small though it be in these two years, is all the more significant.

The Republicans were badly beaten and are disgusted with their stoopid Social Democrats; while these are just now runny to behold. They look cheap. For a hurrah party like theirs, a large vote is necessary to keep them in countenance. When, as it happened, the vote is small not only, but falls so much below that of the last fake reform party, Milwaukee wing of the S. D. of America and Patagonia, must necessarily look cheap. To keep up courage and brass it needed at least 10,000—not one vote less than that of their predecessors, the Pops, at the last municipal election. It expected 25,000 and 40,000 when it started. The smallness of its meetings and the vigor of our agitation forecast the result. Our vote of 500 and odd is one to build on; the shrunken S. D. vote represents quicksands. To Milwaukee fell the glory of puncturing the S. D. bubble.

It should be added that very many of the votes polled by the S. D. were meant for us. As the Republicans gave the S. D. an official column, while our ticket could not yet bear a name on the ballot, many were deceived and voted S. D., meaning to vote for the S. L. P. They now know better.

WAUSAU, April 10.—Brand, S. L. P. candidate for Mayor, polled here 76 votes; Matchett last year, 26.

Ohio.

CLEVELAND, April 11.—The S. L. P. municipal ticket received here last week 1,200; last spring it was 900.

Abroad.

On the 5th instant, the Socialist Labor party won a great victory in Denmark. At the elections for the Folkething (National Parliament) 12 seats were conquered by the Socialists. At the last elections, that took place in April, 1895, the Socialists captured 8 seats; thus there is a gain of 4. The total vote polled by the Socialist Labor party is 25,012.

New Jersey.

As we go to press, there are no accurate reports from the New Jersey municipal elections. In Paterson Comrade Maguire was defeated by a combination of the capitalist parties.

On Sunday, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., there will be a debate in this city, hall not yet fixed, between the two national organizations of shoemakers: the General Council of Shoemakers, affiliated with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and the Boot & Shoeworkers' Union, affiliated with Gompers' A. F. of L.

D. M. Reardon, location unknown, has contributed \$250 to the Hinton-Debs Colonization Bureau.

It was the late lamented P. T. Barnum, we believe, who uttered the profound maxim that: "There is a sucker born every minute."

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 75 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. city. Price 25 cents.

ABNEGATION.

"Captains of Industry" Ready to Sacrifice other People's Property.

When, during the Civil War, Artemus Ward declared that his patriotism boiled so hard as to make him willing, "without any compunction whatsoever," to send all his wife's relatives to the war, the saying was applauded as a good joke. A good joke it has since been considered, and has been repeated as such. Artemus, though, meant no joke; he meant a slashing bit of satire. "Patriotism" ran high during the Civil War. But its source did not escape Artemus. The cant was peered through by him. He saw that what it amounted to, in nine cases out of ten, was a great anxiety to have a war going on at a goodly distance from the "patriot," fought by others than himself, and affording him ample opportunity to "do business" at home, and grow rich upon the war and the bloodshed it cost to others. To be willing to send one's wife's relatives to the war was a pungent satire that summed up much of the "patriotism" of the "patriots," and withal gave an insight into their false pretences.

The excellence of satire upon character, whether of men or classes, is its application under various conditions. The Civil War rolled by; the turbulent days of reconstruction came and passed; the generation of then died and was buried, and a new generation of "patriots" now is "doing business." The times and the actors changed, but how completely the species remains was illustrated last week when a meeting of patriots took place in the Stock Exchange, and one of them, expressing the opinion of all, said:

"The business men of New York cannot with justice be said to be disrespectful of the national honor, or dead to the sense of patriotism. They want peace, if peace can be had honorably; but I know their patriotism too well to doubt that they would say 'war' if war is needed. I declare without any hesitation whatever that the business men of New York are ready to place for war purposes at the disposal of the government, and at twenty hours' notice, \$500,000,000—of other people's money."

In their effort to justify the stealings of the capitalist class, their political economists have had to spin many a yarn. One of these yarns is that the profits of the capitalist are the premium on the risks he takes. Inquiry reveals the falseness of the pretence. The capitalist gambles, not with his own, but with other people's money. Fraudulent failures have become so well established an institution among the capitalist fraternity that the point is no longer open to discussion. It is not his own that the capitalist "risks"; it is other people's. Thus, when the prancing patriot of the Stock Exchange declared that his class was, at this juncture where a foreign war was threatened, ready to place at the Government's disposal \$500,000,000, he simply translated into the vernacular the sentiments of his class during the Civil War, as expressed by Artemus Ward, that it was self-sacrificingly ready to send all its wife's relatives to the front.

Bold, brave, self-sacrificing—patriotic capitalist!

Among the "Socialists" who declare the S. L. P. is "too narrow," and who are regularly starting reform movements against the Tammany tiger, is one Moses Oppenheimer. Years ago he was expelled from the party in Germany for crookedness; now he has a political job from Tammany—fourth auditor of accounts, in the Borough of Manhattan, with \$2,750 a year salary.

The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few weeks ago, has determined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Company, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 50 copies, \$1.25; 100 copies, \$2.50.

The Wendell Phillips Society.

The above Agitation Society, composed of young men, meeting at 49 Henry street, New York, has just issued its programme of lectures for the next two months. It is as follows: April 28—"The Aim of the S. L. P." Jas. Hunter. May 12—"The Young Man in Politics." C. B. Copp. May 26—"Militant Socialism." L. Sanial. June 9—"Current History." Dr. Girs-dansky.

A PITIFUL WAIL.

Condition and Prospects of the Glass Bottle Blowers Trade.

A letter, dated Muncie, Ind., March 4, 1898, and addressed to the officers and members of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada by the Association's President, D. A. Hayes, is chokeful of points upon the industrial situation and the present mental condition of large bodies of wage earners in the land.

First, as to the DEVELOPMENT OF MACHINERY, the letter makes these statements on the glass bottle-blowers' trade:

"Developments in jar making machinery have reached that point where there can be little doubt of its effect upon our Association in the very near future; and our craft, like all others, which are well paid and requiring skill, is now about to experience the effects of labor-saving machinery. This fact was suddenly brought to the notice of forty-six of our members, who on February 26 were dismissed from work at Ball Bros. for no cause whatever beyond that capital has found a cheaper method of producing fruit jars. . . . I saw the machines in operation last week and consider them simply marvelous. There has been great improvement made since last October, and, from what I saw this time, I feel safe in stating to the trade that there is no question about their success, and it seems to me that from this time forth jar-making machinery will increase. . . . The average day's work of these machines is two hundred and thirty-five dozen in a day of nine hours. They have turned out as many as two hundred and ninety dozen quarts. They average about three hundred and twenty-five dozen pints. Among the machines to be operated will be some half millions, which owing to the increasing improvements made in these machines, may be made as successfully as the quarts."

Secondly, as to the EFFECT OF SUCH MACHINERY UPON THE WORKERS, the letter makes these observations:

"The use of the machinery makes it possible for the firm to produce jars for less than one-third of the present cost of their production. The machines have not yet reached that stage of perfection where the pressers are willing to accept piece work; they are being paid by the day, but when they are put on piece-work, according to the scale which they have signed, pint jars will be made for twelve-and-a-half cents per hundred; half gallons, eighteen cents per hundred. This means that they will be made for about one, two and three cents a dozen. The machine, with one presser and gatherer, displaces three blowers, also the chippers and grinders."

A third set of facts, together with the reasoning thereon, turns upon THE RELATIONS OF THE WORKING AND THE CAPITALIST CLASSES, and almost make one feel sure that President Hayes will, before he reaches the end of his letter, arrive at right conclusions. He says:

"It tells much of the story in cases of this kind where Labor has made men powerful and prosperous, yet the moment some means of cheaper production and more profit can be secured, the workingman is cast aside like a worn-out garment, and the only reason offered is that of 'progress' and the desire to cheapen things for the community. This is the stock argument which often serves only to embitter the distress felt by those thrown into idleness. It is also a great argument in favor of competition that machinery reduces the price of commodities."

Having thus denoted what would seem a pretty clear inkling of what the relations are between the capitalist class and the working class, the premises for conclusions that cannot fail to be correct seem to be completed by a passage on

PURE AND SIMPLE TRADE UNION EDUCATION,

which runs as follows:

"The machines are now being operated by pressers of the Flint Association, who naturally claim that all in the pressed ware line belongs to their craft, and that none but men of the press department in the Flint trade should be allowed to work these presses. . . . This emphasizes the narrowness of craft prejudice and trade union jealousy. The situation here has some very interesting aspects, which have no parallel in our history, nor probably in that of any other trade. One class of skilled workmen, with the aid of machinery, displace members of a sister organization."

Here, then, we have a full and complete admission of existing facts and relations: Machinery of marvelous nature turning up to do work that formerly skilled labor only could perform; labor displaced thereby; in the struggle for existence, a sister trade union taking the places of men of the other union; and finally the capitalist, the owner (not the inventor or producer of the

machine), after being made prosperous by the workers, and wanting still more prosperity, introduces a machine by which his workers are "cast off as a worn-out garment."

Can these facts lead to any other but the following

RIGHT CONCLUSIONS:

"These machines are a means of progress. They are so because the useful things, the wealth, they produce become more abundant. But does the working class derive any advantage from, does it share in this blessing of increased good things? No. Why not? Because under this capitalist system of private ownership of the means of production, the share that the worker gets of his own product is simply the price of his labor; the more plentiful things are made by the machine the cheaper they become, thereby the price of labor itself becomes cheaper too. The machine displaces labor, and that lowers the price of Labor still more because the supply becomes larger than the demand. The capitalist class has an interest in getting as much wealth produced as possible; it will therefore invest in machinery. The displacement of labor as well as the increased cheapness of goods will thus steadily reduce the share of the worker. All this happens simply because that capitalist holds the instrument of production. If Labor held it, Labor would produce for use and not for profit, and thus it would derive the full benefit of all that it produces, and the more machinery, the more would Labor have. The evils now suffered must therefore be redressed by the public ownership of the machine. The public ownership of the machine must be wrung from the 'whole capitalist class; this can not be done by any one trade. All must combine. A common purpose will remove the jealousies that now keep trades apart and working against one another. A thorough union of the working class, thorough because grounded on sound principles, will bring their deliverance, and that deliverance must come through the conquest of the public powers upon a class-conscious program of the workers. This is double if undertaken with vigor, and after dropping all illusions of the past upon the 'promises of the employer,' or the 'prospect of good times' for the working class while this capitalist system lasts. . . . God helps those who help themselves."

It can not be said that the letter of President D. A. Hayes, of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, resolves this conclusion. Here and there, that part of his letter that contains the conclusions which he draws displays a flash of sense. He concludes, for instance that:

"Trade unions, as at present constituted, can never overcome successfully the worst effects of labor-displacing machinery. . . . There must be a broadening out among the ranks of labor. . . . The men we elect to make laws are the men who know least about the wants of labor and care less about the circumstances of our lives;" etc., etc.

Nevertheless, the expectation expressed in other parts of the letter that the employer will not desert their employees in the position these are at present in, and that the promises made by these are "true" and "humane expressions," etc., reveal the fact that President D. A. Hayes has not yet cut in twain the navel-string that connects his mind with the old "pure and simple" or British trade union form of thought. While this connection lasts, experience has taught, that all lessons, bitter though they may be, are lost upon the workers. That this is unfortunately the case in this instance may be judged from the sad notes with which the letter closes.

Let the leaders who have seen the facts as clearly as President Hayes has, pick themselves up, shake off their former "pure and simple" superstitions, manfully grapple with the problem, energetically throw themselves into the New Trade Unionist or Alliance movement, raise the flag of the class-conscious demands of the working class, join the international Socialist Labor party movement, and work unflinchingly to help raise his fellow proletarians to his own level.

In that sign we can win; in all others we shall be dumped in the future as in the past.

Important to Comrades.

The Bohemian Comrades of Greater New York have decided to start on next May 1 a bona fide Socialist paper in the Bohemian language. This is an important step. The proletariat of Bohemian birth in this city has been trafficked upon by a corrupt paper called "Hlas Lidu," that, bearing the mask of labor, has regularly sold out to labor's foes of all degrees. The sum of \$300 is needed to start the paper, and 1,000 subscribers will keep it alive. Its birth and continued existence will be of incalculable benefit to our great cause. Comrades everywhere are requested to aid in this work; where there are Bohemians they should be induced to subscribe. The paper will be named "Pravda" (Truth).

Send contributions and subscriptions to Jaroslav Simon, 308 East 71st street, New York.

Syracuse, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE always for sale at M. Lem's, 476 S. Salina street, Syracuse, N. Y.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

PROFIT-SHARING.

Explodes in Dolgeville, N. Y., and Exposes the Swindle.

The Alfred Dolge & Son concern at Dolgeville has landed in the hands of the receivers. A retrospect of this concern by the light of this receivership is instructive.

The last time mention was made of Alfred Dolge & Son in these columns it was to record a tragedy, one of the many brought on by Dolge-and-Sonism. An employe, driven by despair and disappointment, deceived, duped and helpless through the machinations of the concern, agreed with his wife to kill their three children and then commit suicide, as the surest way to escape Dolge-and-Sonism; and they did.

Notorious, though, as this concern has become through the tragedies it occasioned, it has become more noted for a patent solution of the labor problem which it affected to set in practice. The tragedies were hushed by the papers; the "solution," however, was broadly advertised, and every pod-snap in the land, "pointed with pride" to Dolge & Son as the solvers of the Labor problem. The "solution" was "profit-sharing," or rather, what "profit-sharing" always amounts to and runs into, the false pretence of "profit-sharing."

Profit-sharing is a "solution" of the Labor problem that admits Socialist conclusions, but shuts its eyes to Socialist premises. The Socialist conclusion is that the workingman must not be considered as one of the raw materials that go to make up mercandises; bare-faced capitalism answers that the workingman is nothing else; "profit-sharing," says the Socialists are right, and it makes the workingman a partner in the concern by allowing him a share in the profits. But the Socialist premises are that the present merchandise quality of the workingman results from his proletarian quality, that is to say, from the fact that he does not own the machinery of production that he needs to work with. To this fact "profit-sharing" shuts its eyes; ignores it; and thereby it ranges itself squarely with the brazen capitalist, who denies our conclusions. By ignoring the premises of Socialism "profit-sharing" keeps alive the cause of the merchandise quality or wage slavery system of the workingman, and, consequently, it is no solution whatever, it only covers up the sore.

As a result of this we find in all the "profit-sharing" concerns that the worker is driven harder, and that, having no say in the management of the concern or the disposition of the profits, his "share" is held dependent upon the will of the employer, who may or may not withhold it, who may speculate it away, who may lose it.

The failure of Alfred Dolge & Son illustrates this point. On the books of the firm the employes are credited with \$100,000 as their "share" in various ways and subject to various conditions. That looks quite fine. But where is that \$100,000 now? Whatever became of it? Swallowed up in the firm's liabilities.

And how did the firm come to fail?—Through extensive but ruinous speculations in land and endorsements of notes.

Did the firm go into such operations with the consent of the employes whose "shares" he was thus using or placing at stake?—No! And what is more, had they objected, they would have been discharged as impudent, and driven to suicide as so many others.

Or, had the firm of Dolge succeeded in its real estate and banking ventures that involved the "shares" of its employes; had it made large sums on that, would it have divided the profits thereon among the men with whose "shares" the ventures and speculations were undertaken?—No, again. And what is more, had any of the employes entitled to "shares" demanded their share of these ventures, undertaken with "their property," their discharge, on the ground of insubordination, would have followed quick as a flash.

To-day the Dolge & Son employes are out in the cold,—the same as those of any other capitalist concern. The firm failed, and the men are out of work,—just the same as if there had been no "profit-sharing"; and just the same as any other capitalist concern's men, loss of work means immediate privation.

No plaster, patent medicine, or the like can avail the present social disease. The root of the evil lies in the fact that the workers do not own their weapon of production; not owning it, they are voiceless in the shop administration; it avails nothing what nominal good things they may have; the employer, being voiceful, as the sole owner of the weapon of production, can do as he pleases; the good things remain in his hands, subject to his good will or his good business judgment.

There is but one thing to do, to place in the hands of the working class the tools of production; all else is humbug and waste of time.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1885 (Presidential)..... 2,066
In 1890..... 12,331
In 1897 (Presidential)..... 13,157
In 1904..... 23,123
In 1908 (Presidential)..... 36,564
In 1912..... 55,673

All combined labor on a large scale requires more or less directing authority in order to secure the harmonious working of the individual activities, and to perform the general functions that have their origin in the action of the combined organism, as distinguished from the action of its separate organs. A single violin player is his own conductor; an orchestra requires a separate one.

Marx.

THAT MESSAGE.

The long expected McKinley message to Congress has been sent; by this time it has been thoroughly read and digested, not on this side of the two oceans only, but on the other sides, too. And well it may. The message is indeed significant.

The significance of the document does not lie in its uttering anything new; its significance lies in its attesting the thorough-going change of base that our Government has undergone.

Time was when, still breathing the revolutionary atmosphere, our Government, quite truly representing the aspirations entertained by the class that made the country free, followed the star of "Independence" and the spirit of "Republic" as guides that were essential to freedom. In those days was born the "Monroe Doctrine," so-called, or the doctrine defiantly hurled at the Russian representative of the so-called "Holy Alliance," that "the monarchy may be the doctrine of Europe, but the republic is the doctrine of America." Animated by such principles, the Government of the United States was of the first to recognize the South American republics, and this idea continued with such vigor, even as late as the early seventies, that it was carried by our Government into practice even in Europe; and when a republican form of government set itself up in France, and later in Spain, ours was the first to recognize them—regardless of all consideration whether the monarchy could or could not reassert itself in those countries.

This spirit has, however, been waning and another rising. Truly reflecting the material requirements of the home capitalist class, our Government and governing class has been looking with more and more favor upon monarchical institutions; they afford greater security to a brigand class in power. How far this spirit has developed, the Presidential message attests; and that is the real significance.

No Socialist is blind to the fact that slavery, that worst of slaveries, wage slavery, can bloom, if anything, better in a republic than a monarchy. Socialists do not, accordingly, lose their balance over the term "republican freedom"; they know that the republican form of government can be a form that makes for freedom only when the industrial basis of society is the collective ownership of the machinery of production. The promise of a republic in Cuba, held out by the capitalist interests back of the revolution, never yet deceived the Socialists into enthusiasm; it can not, therefore, be that President McKinley's attitude against the republic, as clearly denoted in his message, which contemplates the continued dependence of the island, should cause sadness.

What the President's message does cause is surprise at the thoroughness of the revolution that the capitalist mind has undergone, a thoroughness that no longer balks at its own shadow.

For the first time in our history, the country's Chief Executive steps forth with the pronounced intention of preventing a republic from rising on the ruins of a colonial system, and of continuing on this side of the waters a European domination!

It cannot be denied that such a policy is wise—from the capitalist standpoint.

Republics are born amidst the convulsions of revolutions, and no revolution is so violent as that that gives birth to a capitalist republic. A time comes, however, when even the remembrance of those revolutionary days becomes dangerous to the republic; they suggest revolution to the proletariat or working class. When that time comes the "republic" has rounded the circle, it clings to quiet, and it shrinks from the very mention of the word revolution. The prospect of the birth of a new republic, especially at the very doors of the old one, is not calculated to please the latter.

President McKinley's suggestion to the Congress of the United States, that he be empowered to step across the path of war in Cuba, and prevent there the

birth of the Cuban republic, is legitimate and wise. The capitalist republic of the United States has wholly worn out its revolutionary antecedents, and has entered upon the period of reaction.

WHAT NOW, BAKERS?

The columns of the "Bakers' Journal," organ of the International Bakers' Union, contains in its last issue matter that suggests the above question.

It is now about seven years ago that Mr. Heinrich Weissmann turned up in this city from California. He came as a baker, a profession he had "learned" in jail while serving a term for a fiendish dynamite conspiracy. From the time he arrived here until the date of the exposures of him in the journal of his own union, he was as busy as the Shakespearean "rat without a tail" in doing all the mischief possible to the Socialist Labor party and to the New Trade Unionist movement. In this work he was aided by the office he received of editor of the "Bakers' Journal." His pretence was that the Socialist movement, etc., was harmful to the working class, that the Socialists were corrupt, etc.; and his supporters during this whole fight were the labor corruptionists Gompers, Kurzenknebe and Pomero.

The struggle was intense. Weissmann got the worst of it in two ways: The bakers' organization dwindled down in his hands, while independent bodies of the trade sprang up, and the Socialist movement increased. During the whole of the contest the International Union of Bakers upheld Weissmann. It shut its eyes to the array of facts and arguments presented by the Socialists, and to the still more tangible evidence of the union's collapse. In the meantime Weissmann prospered. From having nothing, he became a baker boss himself; he was found regularly as the "representative" of Labor on the platforms of fake reform, capitalist organizations, on lobbying committees, etc., and from year to year his funds grew larger, until he no longer needed the bakers. When he reached that point the scales dropped from the eyes of his dupes. To-day the "Bakers' Journal" tells of his "falsehoods," his "tricks," his "frauds," his "political intrigues, harmful to the union," the futility and even harmfulness of his alleged "labor legislation in favor of the bakers," etc., etc. To-day the organ of the bakers confirms all that THE PEOPLE has along been saying, and adds a lot more.

What now, bakers?

To say that what happened to the International Bakers' Union may happen to any organization of labor; that it is a case of misfortune owing to the individual depravity of a member, will not hold. Rascals, frauds and swindlers may get into any organization, but no organization can become the dupe of such unless such organization is so constituted as to invite and give a chance to such fellows. The cholera microbe can enter any body; but it can thrive upon and kill only such bodies whose stomachs have lost their healthy digestive powers. The Weissmann cholera microbe entered the Socialist body of the Central Labor Federation, but there the microbe had no show; the stomach of that body ground the disease down and secreted it in all safety. That the International Bakers' Union is in its present low state of health is, accordingly, not the fault of the Weissmann microbe alone, the International Union itself bears part of the blame.

Let Weissmann be cut out, and off, and branded—what of it? Will the International Union be any safer? No. As constituted, the reappearance of another Weissmann sooner or later is certain; in fact, his reappearance is invited.

The union that does not come out plainly on the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance platform is a union whose stomach is incapable of casting off the labor fakir microbe before it has done mischief. Only the principles and tactics of the S. T. & L. A. can give security against such ills. In the S. T. & L. A. the link is broken that connects the working class with its exploiters. Leave that link there and the union is not a division of the class-conscious army of the proletariat, battling for emancipation; it is an appendage of the exploiter, a fertile ground for the labor fakir to thrive on.

If the International Bakers' Union has learned from its Weissmann experience, it will forthwith apply for a charter from the S. T. & L. A.; if, with all this experience, it continues on its present basis, fraternizing with the Gomperses and the A. F. of L., such conduct would be all the more reason to continue the fight against it with all the greater vigor.

BRAVE CAPITALISTS.

A number of our "Captains of Industry" met recently to consider the aspect of the pending war with Spain; they sat and talked; and the sum total of their joint efforts was a series of resolutions, in which this passage occurs:

"We do not shrink from the troubles, sacrifices and afflictions which war brings with it, whenever war is peremptorily demanded by the safety or honor of the republic."

So bold a statement, uttered in broad daylight, causes one to inspect more closely the self-sacrificing pillars of patriotism who "do not shrink from the

troubles, sacrifices and afflictions" that war brings with it, etc. In approaching the investigation, one expects to find men scarred with the marks of the late civil war, at least men who stood the brunt of battle, and, even if they be no "Generals" or so, we feel, in approaching the veil that covers their past to at least find them distinguished in a Department that has furnished more Generals and such to the square inch than any other.

Prominent among the resolvers we find ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Alexander E. Orr, J. Edward Simmons, Roswell P. Flower. Now, who are these gentlemen? What evidence have they ever given of "not shrinking from the troubles, sacrifices, afflictions, etc., of war when the safety of the nation was at stake in '60-'65"? Let us see.

Levi P. Morton bravely braved the troubles, afflictions, etc., of war by doing business, failing and starting a bank in New York—beyond the reach of troubles and afflictions.

Roswell P. Flower self-sacrificingly got a substitute, stayed at home selling cheap jewelry, and when he became Governor got a law passed that reimbursed him his substitute "troubles and afflictions."

Alexander E. Orr and J. Edward Simmons placed all the real estate they could between themselves and the "troubles, afflictions," etc., of war; to the motto, "This sweet and proper to live for the fatherland," they saw to it that they remained in good health; as health is predicated upon wealth, they gobbled up all of this that they could; and now they are ready to face the "troubles, afflictions," etc., in similar way.

If war breaks out again, we shall have a repetition of the experience of '60-'65; all the trouble, affliction and hardships will be rolled upon the shoulders of the working class; this class it is that will bleed during the war; and this class it is that, after the war, will have to stand the consequences of the industrial stagnation that will follow. During and after the war, the same as before it, the idle capitalist class will swagger with the "honors" and enjoy life on the spoils.

The "History of the Commune," by Lissagaray, put into English by Eleanor Marx Aveling, has appeared in an elegant edition, published by "The International Publishing Co.," 23 Duane street, this city.

Few episodes in the history of the Proletariat have been treated as perversely as the episode of the Paris Commune has been treated by the capitalist class and its writers of history. Lissagaray's "History of the Commune" has long been considered standard upon the subject. Its being in French shut out the bulk of English readers from access to it. This English translation brings it within reach of our American public. It can not avail itself of the opportunity without profit.

The work costs \$3; it is in one volume; address Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The London, Eng., "Spectator" denounces and repudiates the Republican form of government, claiming that "The rule of the people is a flat failure."

No doubt of the failure—for the uppers. When the "people" meant the bourgeois, its rule proved not only a flat, but a bloody failure to the feudal lords, witness the fate of Charles I. in England, Louis XVI. and his worthies in France, the representatives of George III. here in America, etc., etc. It is the good old days of the Charles, Louises and Georges that the "Spectator" is sighing after. If it lasts a little longer, its present sighs will be like radiant smiles compared to the groans it will groan when, by the "people," the proletariat will be understood, and when these will have their innings, then the bourgeois or capitalist class will be sent heels over head after the Charleses, Louises, Georges and fraternity.

The cart-before-the-horse reasoning of our "Intellectual" ruling classes is well exhibited by the New York "Outlook" in an article in which it seeks to explain the "degeneracy of the negroes in cities." It claims that that proceeds from the laziness of the male negroes; and to prove that it points out that in five cities—Atlanta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Charleston, S. C.; Memphis, Tenn., and Richmond, Va.—examined upon this head, only one colored man in four was found supporting his family.

In view of the fact that the investigation brought remarkable evidence showing that in all these five cities an excessive number of colored women must daily abandon their children to go out and support the family because the colored husbands could not get work,—in view of this, it is not laziness on the part of the colored men that keeps them home and causes their race to degenerate, but it is the capitalist system that smites with palsy the arms of the colored males in those towns, and that, by providing cheap work for the women, compels them to change places with their husbands.

If the degeneracy of the negro is due

to his "laziness," and his "laziness" is illustrated by his staying at home and minding the children, then the male whites are in the same box in more than one locality in the North, where they, too, have to be the nurse, having no work, and the wife goes to the factory.

For all around, mixed, near-sighted and addle-headed, give us a literary lackey of the capitalist class.

A writer to the New York "Printers' Ink" gives this bit of his experience in this city:

"While crossing Broadway yesterday I noticed a very stylishly dressed young lady a few feet ahead of me. She daintily raised her skirts behind as she endeavored to pick her way through the mud pools, and, though her shoes were high, the action exposed several inches of neat black hose. Manlike, I was about to blush becomingly and look in another direction, when, to my amazement, I saw in white letters on the lady's stocking:

GEND'S
FAST
BLACK.

A horrible suspicion dawned upon me immediately! Was it really intended as an ad? Had the display fiend, in his hunt for 'valuable spaces,' seized upon this medium? If so, what sights might we not see on future muddy days! Fancy walking in the puddle behind a lady whose silken hose bore a hint where to lunch for 25 cents, or an invitation to 'See the great vaudeville show!'

Of course such a medium would find ready employment for plenty of girls; they would be certain of work as long as they had a leg to stand on, and many of them would be able to 'get there with both feet.' There can not be any doubt as to its being an attractive form of advertising from the male point of view, but the trouble is that when the scheme got to be in common use its novelty would cease."

As the woman in this case was in all likelihood white, the experience might serve as a text on which to lecture or sermonize on the "degeneracy of the white."

Just now, the recruiting stations for the army are contributing valuable light upon this subject of degeneration. At the stations opened in Philadelphia astounding disclosures are made. Out of 100 applicants examined on the 9th instant only four could pass the test; while less than 125 out of the thousands that applied, since the war excitement began, were accepted. All the rest were turned away on the ground of mental or physical disability. The low degree of physical and intellectual vigor indicated by this experience may help to point out how extensive the areas of the land are where degeneration is going on; and the universality of this degeneration may serve to indicate the universality of the cause.

Degeneration is indeed the slime that marks the capitalist system—whether its victims be white, black or yellow.

The late S. L. P. elections in Rhode Island involved more than the regular labor issues of the day, as appears from the following in the Johnston, R. I., "Beacon":

"The increase in the property qualification required for Council and Aldermanic elections is but one of the steps being taken to curtail the workers' franchise. The revised constitution is the unanimous report of a commission composed of Democrats and Republicans. Both parties are enemies of the people. Vote 'No' on the constitution. And vote into deep and everlasting oblivion the political parties that stand behind it."

The Chicago, Ill., "Tribune" is frantically trying to run away from the lessons of the late Milwaukee municipal fight. As a Republican paper, the "Tribune" is deadly sore; its party was defeated, badly so, and, besides, it was heavily bled by its "Social Democratic" stool pigeon, which did it no good. To admit just what the lesson of that fight is the "Tribune" is not bold enough for, it seeks for lessons in corners; and this is what it finds, or makes believe it finds:

"The lesson of the Milwaukee elections, as of elections which have been held in the past in this and other cities, is that Republican politicians who run local machines cannot hold Republicans in line when an attempt is made to commit them to the support of policies and candidates they have no faith in."

Now the real lesson is read, not in the column of the returns of either the Republican or the Democratic party. It is read in two columns: the column gives the growing, however small, yet solid and growing, Socialist Labor party returns, and the column that gives the dwindling vote or following of Milwaukee's political riff-raff, once sailing under the flag of "Co-operation," another time under that of "Union Labor," and now under that of "Social Democracy."

That is the lesson: The days for political humbugs are gone. And a good, an encouraging lesson it is.

The San Francisco, Cal., "New Charter" takes a justifiable pleasure in the pain it inflicts upon the capitalist foe by this passage:

"When the advocates of the existing economic and social order are vanquished in argument and driven into a corner by Socialists, and forced as a last resort to vehement denial that things are as bad socially and economically as the Socialists claim, it is cruel to parade before them the statistics so carefully prepared by members of the very class that profit by the present system. It is humiliating to be knocked down by facts prepared by one's friends."

Scandinavians, So. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Scandinavians residing in South Brooklyn, N. Y., and who would be willing to participate in the organization of a Scandinavian South Brooklyn Branch of the S. L. P., are requested to communicate with Comrade C. Petersen, 280 49th street, South Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

Address all Communications to Herbert Gasef, 33 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

(New England was always a fertile ground for freak religions. Just now it is adding to its reputation by growing a number of freak reformers. Each one of them believes himself the centre of the political world, and tries to establish an ideal commonwealth (which shall belong to him alone), in his own backyard.—It is no use to reason with such people. I think a gibe might do something where other arguments fail; moreover, thick-headed people are usually thick-skinned. For this reason I suggest the opening of a column, a "Children's Column."—F. MACDONALD, Stoneham, Mass.)

I have just received a beautiful letter from Eugene V. Nibs. I wish all my boys and girls could write like that, because if they could, "The New Time" would publish what they wrote. "The New Time" is a nice magazine, by nice men, who know that conditions are bad, and that something must be done—so they DO the people. Gene says that I should subscribe for some of "The New Time" stock, because there are wicked so-called Socialists (and they have no other right to the name than the fact they are nothing else) who say that they take no stock, mentally or financially, in "The New Time."

Gene asks the puzzle-question: "What does the V. in his name stand for?" I don't know for what it stands, but it is in itself an excellent thing for which to stand, and we, as Social Democrats, stand for it every time. Gene also sends the following funny story: "Pay to the order of Henry Gasef the sum of one hundred dollars for nonsense delivered." The point of the joke is at present in your Uncle Herbert's pocket.

Little Jimmy Scarey, of Haverhill, writes as follows: "I am a little boy, forty-five years old, and yet I am more kinds of a Socialist than any fifty reformers put together. I have just joined the S. D. They said I belonged to the S. L. P., but I didn't. The naughty men tried to frighten me, but I am brave. I have a backbone on me like a mud-turtle."

I am very glad to hear, Jimmy, that you have a backbone like a turtle, but you must be careful. When poultrymen pluck geese they dip them in hot water! When lawyers pluck dupes, they get them in hot water, and I have seen bad boys remove the backbone of a turtle by using the same awful remedy. Keep away from water, Jimmy. Use it only—with a little milk—in your speeches.

It was so nice and hygienic of Jimmy to exchange his Populistic swaddling-cloths for Social Democratic diapers. Thus he makes himself both scientific and sanitary—like a patent nursing bottle. He will also, beyond doubt, cut his teeth during the coming campaign on more large, silvery, full moon dollars.

Further on in his letter Jimmy complains bitterly about a man who told him that it did the S. L. P. no harm for a skate like him to get out, but it did a great deal of harm for a political jelly-fish to stay in. Your Comrade Nibs, the man of feeling, will be sorry for you. The insinuation that the S. D. is narrow because it has hitherto accepted nothing but squid is without foundation. We point with pride to Facing-both-ways G. R. Gordon; to you, James Scarey; to our Communist friends in Boston who practise part of their belief whenever there is any change about; to our national organ, which does not know the difference between political economy and an eggflip; above all, to my wise and witty self-posing, imposing and reposing—a perfect example of a divine-political-heeler.

The next letter was written by Silly Kellher, who occupies in politics the same place a negro's dog does in the canine world, and is always "part this, part that, and partly something else." Silly writes an eloquent letter. Like all my little friends, he is surer than small-pox. What he thinks Socialism is, it isn't; and what he thinks it isn't, it most decidedly is; therefore he deserves the high position he occupies in our organization. We copy part of a speech written with his own tiny hands:

"We are here to-night to discuss an issue which is indeed troubling the heads of many men's brains, and I stand before you to-night to discuss an issue which is paramount to any issue to-day. One will follow me who is more eloquent, and will carry you through the mazes of the social question by avoiding them altogether. It behooves you, and it behooves me, for the best interests of ourselves and our children, to find out what these issues are which trouble society."

There is one issue which disturbs the world to-day, Silly, and that is an issue of words sans sense. We have no more room for the rest of Silly's speech, but we assure our readers that if they ever attended a Social Democratic meeting they never heard anything else.

Little Margaret Haile Andoll writes that she puts out her tongue at every member of the S. L. P. she meets. That is real good, as Margaret has a very long one, and has often practised the art. No, Margaret, we did not publish the lecture delivered before that Lynn Temperance society, as an unmannerly Englishman forstalled us both in thinking and writing on the subject I took from him. In regard to our Comrade Nibs, he is sole proprietor of the S. D., and though any one with a bad reputation may join, no one, excepting the officers, is allowed to get into the society. It is a very good sign if you don't know where you stand, and are scarcely sure of that, as it makes things better, but I fear the members of the S. L. P. do not think it a disgrace to be considered intelligent.

F. MACDONALD, Ed. Children's Column.

To Jewish Sections and Branches.

Wilshire's leaflet, "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists," has been translated into Jewish, and can now be had at \$1.25 per 1,000 or \$1.50, if sent by mail or express. Address all orders to

LABOR NEWS CO., 64 East 4th street, New York.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Comrade Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52 Guilford street, has been elected agent for THE PEOPLE.

All subscribers in arrears are requested to kindly remit when called upon by the new agent.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Uncle Sam—Fine news from Rhode Island.
Brother Jonathan—Why fine news?

U. S.—Because the Socialists are making such fine progress.

B. J.—I don't see anything in that to rejoice at.

U. S.—Nothing to rejoice at when the class-conscious workingmen start on a straight march to the conquest of the public powers?

B. J.—To be frank with you, I don't see any beauty in that. The capitalist politicians are a rum lot, no doubt; there is nothing too bad that would not fit them; I admit all that. But, good heavens! are the workingmen, who were elected by the old parties to office so often, any better? They were just as corrupt, and they did not do a thing to improve the condition of the workers. Would you deny that?

U. S.—No, I won't deny that.

B. J.—Then, why do you crow about Rhode Island?

U. S.—Just because you are right in saying that these workingmen were no good.

B. J. looks puzzled.
U. S.—You are puzzled at this statement? You would not be if you understood the difference there is between a class-conscious and a class-unconscious workingman.

B. J.—What of it?
U. S.—A good deal. A class-unconscious workingman does not understand that the capitalist system is a system that does good only to the capitalist class and does harm to the working class.

B. J.—Very well.
U. S.—Such a workingman holds to the capitalist theory that capitalism is eternal and good—

I. J.—Very well.
U. S.—Such a workingman has, however, wants. To satisfy them he must have some wealth. That wealth he can't get; the capitalist system keeps him from it and he does not penetrate the secret. Having wants to satisfy, nothing to satisfy them with, and not seeing that the reason of his distress is the capitalist system which his class can overthrow, he becomes a rascal, and, if elected, being elected on the capitalist platform, he does as bad by the working class as any capitalist politician.

B. J.—Yes, but—
U. S.—But the class-conscious workingman knows that the reason of his misery is the capitalist system, and that system can and will be overthrown. He also knows how to do it. When such a workingman is elected to office, you have not elected simply a belly that has to be filled, a back that has to be clothed, a head that has to be covered; you have elected a high principle incarnated in an intelligent body. Such a man will not be a crook; and when such men hold the majority of the government they will transform society from the pest-hole it is to-day to the paradise it can be.

B. J.—There is, I admit, a good deal in that.

U. S.—That's why Socialists denounce the workingmen who stand for election on the capitalist platform, and they applaud the vote cast for men—workingmen or others—who stand upon the class-conscious platform of the working class.

THE JOYBELLS OF SOCIALISM.

(Written by Peter K. Burrows for THE PEOPLE.)

No little child to work shall sob,
No youthful heart with fear shall throb,
To crown the profit King;
And no weak woman's wasting toil
Shall swell his ill-begotten spoil
When the joy-bells ring.

No trembling toiler forced to wait
Outside the factory's frowning gate—
A hungry, aching thing,
No cold refuse need labor dread;
No honest hand shall crave for bread
When the joy-bells ring.

No slander-laden charity,
No wages seeking agony;
No pauper-poisoned sting.
When, in the new-risen social light
The workingman shall stand upright
When the joy-bells ring.

Then, brother, you shall work for me,
And I will gladly work for thee;
And each to each will bring
The harvest of a fenceless land,
The grasping of a swordless hand,
When the joy-bells ring.

Then can I have no cause that's mine,
Nor shall thou any cause all thine,
But as the pulsing spring,
To summer, autumn, winter, we
Shall be to all humanity,
When the joy-bells ring.

Then God Himself will blush to own
A devotee that prays alone;
Then labor's choir shall sing
This—revelation's last, best line:
"Ours is a holier word than 'mine,'"
When the joy-bells ring.

On Comrades, to the noblest life,
Towards the higher peaks have strife,
There we our banner's flag,
On to the good! the better! best!!!
To hopeful work, to fruitful rest,
When the joy-bells ring.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Comrade Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, has been duly appointed agent for THE PEOPLE.

All subscribers are urgently requested to settle for their subscription by him if in arrears. Give him a hand in agitating and gathering new subscribers.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary
Henry Kuhn, 184 William St., N. Y.
NATIONAL BOARD OF AFFAIRS—Secretary
Robert Bandlow, 186 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

National Executive Committee.

Session of April 12 with Comrade Stahl in the chair. The financial report for the week ending April 9 showed receipts to the amount of \$182.05; expenditures, \$172.78; balance, \$9.27.

Keinard reported as to the situation in Milwaukee and the work done during the campaign. Four individual applications were received from Knoxville, Tenn., and the names placed on the roll as members at large. Section Dubois, Pa., reported the expulsion of Thomas Wilson and Thomas Eagan for violating the party's principles at the last election.

Section Birmingham, Ala., reported to have elected the Alabama State Committee, which committee has organized and is ready for work. The secretary was directed to send them instructions, stamps, etc. Harry R. Engel, box 200, Birmingham, Ala., was elected secretary of the State Committee.

A charter was granted to a new Section at Fort Scott, Kansas.

L. A. MALKIEL,
Recording Secretary.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged..... \$357.58
John Kinn, Scranton, Pa..... .50
Ch. Rosbach, Grinnell, Iowa..... .50
Section San Antonio, Texas..... 20.00
Indiana State Committee, per Keinard..... 15.00
Illinois State Committee, per Keinard..... 15.00
Ernest Lemmon, Barre, Vt..... .50

Total..... 439.08

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

A CALL

to the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

In view of the approaching National Convention of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and in accordance with the provisions of the party's constitution under Section 5 of Article IV, the sections of the S. L. P. are hereby called upon to make nominations for one delegate, to represent the Socialist Labor party at the said convention.

The nominations made must be sent to the undersigned no later than Saturday, May 7, 1898, on which day they are closed, and the names presented will be submitted to a general vote. The convention will be held in Philadelphia or Buffalo on July 4 or September 19. Exact date and place will be given before a vote is taken.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, Secy.

California.

List of Lectures of Los Angeles:
April 17—Job Harriman, "Political Tactics Essential to Socialism."
April 24—George H. Cramer, "Philosophy of Personal Ability."

May 1—L. D. Biddle, "Economics of Socialism."

May 8—Mrs. Lou Wheat, "Women in Trade."

May 15—O. T. Fellows, "Men and Things."

May 22—George Martin, "Ethics of Socialism."

May 29—Christian Michelsen, "Industrial Slavery."

June 5—Edward Arnaelsteen, "Belgian Socialism."

June 12—Milton Carlson, "Progress in Educational Methods."

June 19—E. Lux, "Economic Conditions."

June 26—A. G. Seibert, "The Labor Movement."

Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Comrade Hickey will speak here on Friday eve., April 15th, at Pohlman's Hall, 140 Dixwell avenue, and Sunday evening, April 17th, at Vern Hall, 156 Orange street.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 11.—On Sunday evening, April 17th, a discussion will take place on the tactics of the S. L. P. The members of the American Branch will participate in said discussion. The public is also invited to attend.

Massachusetts.

HOLYOKE, April 10.—Section Holyoke, Branch 2, held a well attended meeting to-day at Springdale Turn Hall, and accepted five new members, which, in accordance with a resolution at our last meeting, became subscribers of THE PEOPLE.

The question under debate, "To what extent has labor-displacing machinery been introduced into the paper mills of Holyoke?" received exhaustive treatment by several expert papermakers of the city.

HOLYOKE, Mass., April 10.—To the Sections of Massachusetts: Comrades—The referendum vote as to when the State Convention shall take place resulted in 89 votes for May 14, 163 for May 28, and 96 for July 2. The State Committee therefore decided to convene the convention on Saturday, May 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Lynn. Particulars, etc., will be made known later. You are therefore requested to elect your delegates in accordance with our laws, viz., one delegate for every 50 members in good standing. Sections, divided into branches, elect their delegates jointly.

New York.

A meeting to organize an English-speaking branch of the Socialist Labor party in the 16th Ward of Brooklyn, will take place on Sunday, April 17th, 8 p. m., at Irving Hall, 439 Broadway, Brooklyn. Socialists and sympathizers residing in the above ward are invited to join.

L. ABELSON,
Organizer of Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

A lecture by A. Jonas will be delivered at 399 Grand street, on Friday, April 15, under the auspices of the

Wendell Phillips' Agitating Society. Subject: "Kleine Ursachen grosse Wirkung." Admission, 5 cents. Workingmen, come in your numbers.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The members of the Central Literary and Social Society, at a meeting held on the 21st of March, agreed to join the ranks of the S. L. P. The funds of the society, amounting to \$25.29, were turned over to the Yorkville Agitation Committee of the S. L. P.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.—Lectures and discussions on Political, Social and Economic Questions every Sunday evening, Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. Sunday, April 17—"Profit and Loss."

Peter E. Burrows.
Sunday, April 24—"Ferdinand La Salle." James Allmann.

Musical programme preceding and following each lecture.
All lectures begin at 8 p. m. and occupy about 45 minutes. We invite discussion after each lecture, limiting debaters to six minutes. At 9:45 the discussion is ended by the closing remarks of the speaker.

Free Lectures for the Workingmen, to be held at Bohemian National Hall, 321-325 E. 73d street, beginning at 8 o'clock p. m.

April 19—"The Real Relation of Capital and Labor." H. Simpson.
April 26—"The Political Parties in the United States." L. Sahal.

Bohemian National Hall is the finest on the East Side. All Socialists are earnestly requested to attend, also to make a special effort to bring the above series of lectures to the attention of all those who misunderstand the aims of modern progressive militant Socialism.

West Side Districts. Free lectures on Socialism, every 2nd and 4th Sunday, 8 P. M., at Narragansett Hotel, 456 W. 40th street.

Programme of lectures for March and April 1898:
April 24—"The Proletariat"

Lecturer, A. S. Brown.

Questions will be answered after the lecture, but must be confined to the subject.

Lectures in German every 1st and 3rd Sunday at the West Side Union Hotel, 342 West 42nd street.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 10.—On March 31st our Section held an agitation meeting, where Comrade Claude I. Knights, of Buffalo, spoke on "The Primary Election Law, or the Class-Conscious Tactics of the Capitalist Class." All present listened with much interest.

Probably an English branch will be the result of that first open agitation meeting held here.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 27.—The following is the list of lectures to be delivered in Textile Hall, 1955 Westminster street, Olneyville square, during the month.

April 17—"The Way Out." Mr. Jas. Reid.

April 24—"The Trend of Civilization." Mr. John Horley.

Questions and discussions invited at each meeting. Come and discuss these momentous questions of the day. Admission free.

Washington.

Section Seattle meets every Thursday night and every Sunday at 2:30 p. m., at 1118 3d avenue. Comrades afflicted with the "Klondike Fever" when passing through Seattle will please make a note of it and stop long enough to shake hands and make arrangements for a "hand-out" on their return. The Secretary, Walter Walker, lives at 1426 2d avenue.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.—The Section will hold the following series of lectures for the next four months:

APRIL.
Sunday, 17.—"Christianity as preached by Christ, and as it is." By Mr. Riese.

Sunday, 24.—"Socialism vs. Anarchism." By Dr. Knopffngel.

MAY.
Sunday, 1.—"Militarism." By Mr. Gunderman.

Sunday, 8.—"The Bigotry of the 19th Century." By Dr. Knopffngel.

Lectures will commence at 8 p. m. sharp, and will close at 10 p. m. Each lecture will be open to discussion.

The Academy of Social Science.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L. A.

At the last meeting D. De Leon was chairman.

Charter applications were received and granted as follows: Mixed Alliance, Louisville, Ky.; Spread the Light Alliance, New York; Tailors' Beneficial and Protective Union, Washington, D. C.; Proletariat Labor Club, Bridgeport, Conn.; Proletariat Labor Club, Lynn, Mass.

Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 3, New Bedford, Mass., announced that it had held a meeting and desired necessary information as to the usual procedure of a central body. The request was granted.

Alb. Schmutz, Louisville, Ky., announced success in the organizing of a Mixed Alliance, and that all sorts of trades were represented whose members were enthusiastic for the S. T. & L. A., and would agitate in their respective bodies in its interest. They meet every second Monday in the month.

Progressive Boot and Shoe Workers, Buffalo, N. Y., remitted an appeal in which they stated that a shoe factory had been acquired so that the victimized and unemployed members could be protected. Members of the Section, S. L. P., had contributed most of the funds and all L. A.'s were asked to contribute a share. The G. E. B., while granting the request, is of the opinion that such a scheme will be a failure as experience in many such undertakings has shown.

Louis Dworachak, Duluth, Minn., gave a history of the movement and stated that several trades, especially the Boiler Makers, were beginning to study the S. T. & L. A. and leaning towards it.

N. Y. Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 1, announced that the Progressive Rolled Cigarette Makers' Union

reported at the last meeting that "the committee" which reported that its 17 expelled members had been organized by D. A. No. 49 into the Pioneer Cigarette Makers' Alliance, had done so on its own responsibility and had no such instruction from the said union, and that the statement was false.

Organizer T. A. Hickey reported that he had organized a Machinist L. A. at Boston on Sunday, and an L. A. of Garment Workers, and had successfully stamped a fakirs' meeting, some of whom had to catch a train.

D. A. No. 49 entered a protest against the D. A.'s voting on the convention matter on the ground that L. A.'s only are counted on a referendum vote. The secretary stated that at the two previous votes on the convention the D. A.'s had voted, hence a precedent had been established. A discussion of the G. E. B. was called for, and a motion that the D. A.'s have a right to vote on a referendum prevailed.

The vote on the convention was recorded as follows: Buffalo, N. Y., July 4: Mixed Alliance 120, St. Louis, Mo.; Ind. Bakers' Union, Br. 2; N. Y. Cooks & Pastry Cooks; People's Orchestra, Paterson, N. J.; Philadelphia, September 19: Lastera' Union of Greater New York.

It was reported that the Progress Club affiliated with the N. Y. Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 1, had no charter from the S. T. & L. A., and hence, according to the constitution, could not participate in matters pertaining to the S. T. & L. A. The chair ruled that according to the S. T. & L. A. constitution this was not permissible; that to constitutionally make such a representation possible the D. A. must seek permission of the G. E. B., and even in such cases such non-chartered organization would be prohibited from taking part in the internal business of the S. T. & L. A. An appeal was taken, but action deferred until the next meeting, as the case, being an important one, should be acted upon by the whole Board.

The next meeting will take place Wednesday, April 20, at 64 E. 4th street, and all members are urged to attend punctually 8 P. M.

D. A. No. 1.

(CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N. Y.)

Delegate George Luck, of the Empire City Lodge of Machinists, was chairman at last Sunday's session of the N. Y. Central Labor Federation, D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A., and Delegate C. Finkelstein, of the Carl Sahn Club, was vice-chairman.

An invitation from the Excelsior Labor Club, L. A. No. 1,563, for its concert and ball on April 16, at 64 East 4th street, was accepted.

The Scand. Soc. Publ. Ass. wrote, saying that the charge made by the Prog. Typo. Union No. 83, that its workmen did not attend the meetings or pay dues was an injustice. They claimed that the workmen fulfill their duty, and that the union should not proceed so hastily in the future. The delegate of the Prog. Typo. Union No. 83 declared that the members employed by said paper had not attended a meeting in six weeks and hence claimed justification. The matter was filed.

Arbitration Committee reported having called upon the proprietors of the Thalia and Windsor Theatres. Both declared that they were opposed to cheap music, experience having shown them that it was no good. They were satisfied with the Carl Sahn Club and would employ them in the future. The report was received.

The Organization Committee reported having organized the "Spread the Light Alliance" last Monday. Other trades are on the list.

A special Grievance Committee, consisting of Delegates S. Danewitch, C. Finkelstein and J. B. Clayton, was elected.

The Arrangements' Committee for the delegates' festival on May 15 at 64 East 4th street reported that the arrangements were progressing, and that a concert composed of theatrical talent would be followed by a ball.

Ale & Porter Union No. 1 reported voting affirmatively on the proposed amendment. They are making arrangements for the blow-out to be held jointly with the Progress Club on May 29, at Fred. Lohbauer's Bay View Park, Westchester.

Ind. Bakers' Union, Br. 1, reported that they will celebrate their fifth anniversary on May 7 at 1,551 2d avenue. Relative to the members in arrears at the bakeshop of Boss Meisel, they permitted one member to have one week's time to pay up or be suspended. They voted for the amendment.

German Walters' Union No. 1 reported voting for the amendment. Herman Rubin was elected the delegate to the S. T. & L. A. convention. The union parks are as follows, and progressive organizations and the S. L. P. Assembly districts and branches should make a note of them: Fort Wendell, Cosmopolitan Park, Brommer's Union Park, Suizer's Westchester Park, Noll's Schuetzen Park, Stimmel's Whitestone Pavilion, Fred. Lohbauer's Bay View Park, Westchester, N. Y.

Furriers' Union reported that they will join the parade, but object to be placed away in the rear, as usual. After the parade they will have a festival at 385 Bowry.

Int. Pianomakers' Union will hold a general meeting on April 24 at Eichler's Park, Astoria, L. I.

United Marquette Workers' Union reported voting for Buffalo, N. Y., July 4.

N. Y. Cooks and Pastry Cooks reported accepting three new members and suspending one member. Wendell's Assembly Rooms and Fort Wendell promised to employ their members.

Prog. Rolled Cigarette Makers' Union reported voting in favor of the amendment. Their recent ball was a success. A member named Joseph Simon was expelled for action injurious to the union.

Progress Club will hold an important meeting this Friday at 385 Bowry.

A discussion then ensued relative to the coming convention of the S. T. & L. A. Propositions and amendments to the constitution were offered and discussed. It was resolved to request all chartered unions to present matters of general importance and such appertaining to the constitution in writing for discussion and action.

Boston, Mass.

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\$4,575.

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THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE,
184 William St., N. Y.

Plain Words To Boston Machinists.

(Continued from Page 3.)

were 400 "monkey-wrench machinists" in the shop out of 500, organization, as far as Mr. Warner's I. A. M. was concerned, was out of the question. This proportion of machinists of the monkey-wrench type is true of all the large shops in the big cities, and as the step from the monitor lathe (unskilled) to the lathe proper (skilled) is so short that in the event of a strike the unskilled hands would be broken in, so that in three days the shop would be running just the same as if a strike never occurred.

Mr. Warner, walking delegate of the I. A. M., thought safety was the better part of valor; he left the hall amidst the boots and groans of the monkey-wrench machinists that he came to organize. This incident is enough to damn forever in your eyes the I. A. M. It throws such a lurid light on the stupidity and impotency of old trades union methods.

We might close the book here and draw our conclusions, but something more remains to be told. A story that when you have heard it you will be convinced that it is your duty as machinists to kick the I. A. M. overboard altogether—if you have not done so already. At the last convention of the A. F. of Hell it was decided to pick out the Int. Association of Machinists as the body who would strike for the eight-hour day on May 1st. Ever since this convention was held the I. A. M. "Journal" has devoted column after column to a call for "renewed activity in organization," "the eight-hour day must be fought for on May 1st." "We have been chosen to lead in the fight for the eight-hour day," etc.

Now, what are the facts in the case relative to this eight-hour day fight.

First—There will be no strike for eight hours on May 1st.

Second—The officers of the I. A. M. could not call out 500 machinists in the whole United States in the event of a strike.

Third—It is a pure and simple bluff; they (the officers) never did expect to bring out a corporal's guard on May 1st; they are merely after more dues from their un-class-conscious shop.

Fourth—It shows, if the above statements are correct, that the A. F. of L. in compounding this swindle on the machinists is as great a fake as its constituent body, the I. A. M.

Now, let us see if the above statements are correct.

I claim, first, that there will be no strike for the following reasons:

First—Only 3 % of the trade is organized.

Second—There are no funds in the treasury; all the dues paid in has been eaten up paying fakirs' salaries.

Third—Local officers of the I. A. M. have had indignities put on them for the last two years in single shops, and have been unable to fight except in rare instances, and then they have met with defeat, as the following incidents will show:

First—The Secretary of the Elizabeth (N. J.) local, and other members of the same body, works until 11 p. m. every night—that is 10 hours overtime, and night—that is 10 hours overtime, and only receive single pay 5 hours.

Second—A Republican politician, ex-Alderman Jackson, in Schenectady, is the president of the Schenectady local of the I. A. M. He sees Polish laborers broken in on turret lathes; sees them become lathe hands in a week; sees them work for \$1.50, where the old hands used to get \$3. Yet he dare not kick.

Third—In Albany the Secretary said to me: "We pay our dues, give a blow-out once a year; then we go home at daylight scratching our heads and asking ourselves 'What the devil are we organized for?'"

Fourth—There is no harmony; can't be harmony in such a crazy outfit. Six locals I know in the East would come over to the Alliance.

Such is the I. A. M. Such is the body that the A. F. of L. sets forth as "the organization that shall fight for that great boon for the toilers—the eight-hour day."

What a fraud, what a swindle on the working class. (Applause.) I see the President of the I. A. M. of Boston present. He can have the floor and deny my statements if he can. The 1st of May is 28 days off, so I give you four weeks' notice of the bunco game. Let Mr. Ashe stand up and tell us if it is anything else. And on that day—May 1st—when the class-conscious proletariat of all lands is marching millions strong, demanding the overthrow of capitalism, you will find O'Connell, Sam Gomper and the rest of the fakirs drinking to drown their sorrow at being found out and exposed by the Socialists.

Machinists of Boston, I have finished. I have shown you that the old trades unions have nothing to offer you; that their leaders are frauds; that they are founded on grave errors. Realizing this, I say: PULL OUT FROM THE FAKIRS. Follow the example of Empire City Lodge of New York and the Swedish Machinists of Brooklyn. Strive to keep abreast of the times.

After the meeting closed, Comrade Hickey organized a local of machinists into the S. T. & L. A.

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